

# THE WHIG.

"OUR UNION IS PERFECT—OUR CAUSE IS JUST!"

For President of the United States,

**HENRY CLAY,**

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN,**

OF New Jersey.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

**John I. Guion,**

Of Warren,

**Peter B. Starke,**

Of Louisville,

**Alex. B. Bradford,**

Of Marshall,

**T. Jones Stewart,**

Of Wilkeson,

**Isaac N. Davis,**

Of Panola,

**Henry Gray,**

Of Winston.

Whig Principles and Measures.

1st. A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY,

regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

2d. An adequate REVENUE, with fair PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

3d. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the VETO.

4th. A faithful administration of the public Domain, with an equitable DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS of the sales of it among all the States.

5th. An HONEST and ECONOMICAL administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

6th. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

"With respect to the station which that portion of our population engaged in MECHANICAL pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that all citizens, native and naturalized, with out any regard to their respective vocations, should enjoy such consideration in society as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety and general deportment."—HENRY CLAY.

"Let me not be misunderstood—and I entreat that I may not be MISREPRESENTED.—I am NOT advocating the revival of a HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF. I AM FOR ABIDING BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT. I am for doing what no Southern man of fair candid mind ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time giving incidental protection to our home industry."—Speech of Henry Clay in the United States Senate, March 1st, 1842.

LOCO FOCO PRINCIPLES.

Locofocoism rallies under the banner which an indignant people have once trampled in the dust. "Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury; the purse and the sword in the hands of the President; no credit; no paper money; no Tariff; thirty-seven millions a year public expenses, and nothing to pay; high salaries to office holders, and low wages to laborers; standing army in time of peace; negro testimony in the navy; party sorcery before public good in the selection of public officers; and repeat and repetition of public engagements and public liabilities."

Sentiments of Henry Clay.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS SPEECHES.

"I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, whilst life endures, ready to second the exertions of the people in the cause of Liberty, the Union and National Prosperity."

"The colors that float at the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen."

"No portion of our population is more loyal to the Union, than the hardy freemen of the west; they cling to it as their best, their greatest, their last support."

"The glorious banner of our country, with its untried stars and stripes, still proudly floats at its mast head—with sterling hearts and strong arms, we can surmount all our difficulties. Let us rally around that banner, and firmly resolve to perpetuate our liberties."

"I have no fears for the safety of the Union; whilst our liberties are preserved, it is a tough and strong cord, as all will find, who shall presumptuously attempt to break it."

"Our agricultural is our greatest interest; it ought ever to predominate, and all others should bend to it."

"The measure of the wealth of a nation is indicated by the measure of its protection of its industry."

"Merchants, mechanics, traders, laborers, never cease to recollect that without freedom you can have no commerce, or business, or that without laws, you can have no security for permanent liberty."

"This government is to last, I trust, for ever; we may at least hope it will endure until the waves of population, cultivation, and intelligence, shall have washed the Rocky Mountains, and mingled with the Pacific."

"Nations, like men, fail in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purposes and firm resolution."

"Let us create a home market, to give further scope to the consumptions of the produce of American industry."



## YAZOO CITY:

Friday, July 5, 1844.

J. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

NOTICE!—Hereafter the payment for ALL Advertisements will be due after the first insertion—those from a distance MUST be paid for in advance. JOB WORK to be paid for on DELIVERY.

January 1, 1844.

### End of the Eighth Volume.

This number of the WHIG completes the eighth volume. Of our patronage we have no cause to complain—but as to payments we have indeed received but few.

However this may be, we will not at the present time enlarge upon this subject, as we should wish to do, but merely take a backward glance at the past year, we mean since the commencement of this volume, and briefly consider a few things suggested by the occasion.

In the first place let us remember that a considerable portion of our life has passed irretrievably down into the gulf of by-gone years. We are so much nigher that goal to which our race tends—we have so much less of that precious time which is allotted for the discharge of the duties assigned to us, and to make up our account for the great reckoning at our entrance into another life.

Regarded then as a mere abridgement of our span of years, it is a scrupulous thing, and may well awaken deep emotions in our hearts.—But the nature of our emotions, in reflecting upon the lapse of time, must depend upon the manner in which we have used it.

Are we better? Are we wiser? Have we laid up a store of good memories—recollections of good deeds done—of injuries forgiven—of charities performed—of efforts to alleviate distress—to soften grief—to break the force of misfortune or turn aside the edge of disappointment? Have we sought to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge—to disseminate principles of virtue and morality—to set examples of truth, honor and honesty, and to weave mankind together, into one happy family, by the exercise of kind and gentle sympathies?

Have we done these things?—then, the lapse of time is no loss to us; on the contrary, it has resulted in positive gain! The Spring, the Summer, the Autumn, though they have passed away to the husbandman, have left his garner full, and we in like manner have laid up rich harvests for the future; a harvest, not indeed of earthly fruits, but of those intellectual and moral stores, which are as essential to the welfare to the spirit within, as food and wine to the outward man.

We could write columns on this subject, but when we find we are getting too sentimental, we generally stop.

In conclusion, we return our sincere acknowledgments to our patrons for their liberality in sustaining us thus far over the boisterous ocean of life, and we hope that we have faithfully tried to render our paper a welcome weekly visitor. We have buffeted difficulties, misfortune and sickness in this city for many long years, in each of which, we have done a year's work in furnishing our friends with a paper worthy of their notice.

To our political friends we would say, we are still battering the storm for the cause of the country. We are still the unflinching friend of the people, and if we receive substantial evidence from you that you regard the laborer worthy of his hire, we will continue to give the enemy a hot pursuit; and we hope before another year rolls round, to be able to raise a shout of victory that will proclaim the PROPS triumphant over the official dynasty that now rules, and the spoilers who wish to rule over us.

### Prentiss and Guion.

We learn from handbills stuck up in town, that the Hon. S. S. PRENTISS or the Hon. JOHN I. GUION, and probably both of these distinguished gentlemen will address the citizens of this county at Benton on MONDAY NEXT, the 8th inst. We hope to see a good turn out of the people on that day, as they will hear some sound Whig arguments, and we have no doubt they will be more than paid for one day's loss time. Let every WHIG at least be there.

### Fourth of July.

Yesterday morning's sun ushered in the great SABBATH OF LIBERTY! Sixty-eight years ago yesterday, a Nation was born.—Sixty-eight years ago the great blow for human liberty was struck; and for sixty-eight years that vast improvement in civil government has been fully sustained.

What a theme for contemplation is presented to the philosopher and the patriot in the last sixty-eight years of American history. What a change has been wrought in the minds of men upon the subject of human government. We have shown to the world that VIRTUE and INTELLIGENCE are the only necessary qualifications to prepare a people for self government. And here, let the mind go back sixty-eight years, and contemplate that council of great and good and brave men, who, amidst the frowns of kings and manacles of subjects, DECLARED, in the name of the Great God and the good people, that a NATION should be FREE! Behold fifty-six men, who were called rebels, deliberating upon the destinies of mankind. The greatly interesting question of freedom or slavery to the American people, was then to be decided; and in its decision was involved the life and being of the unfledged spirit of Republicanism, tender and youthful. And over the sage council hovered the Genius of Liberty, whispering encouragement and consolation to the sages below. They saw the old spirit of despotism determined to tyrannise over them and their fellow men, and they determined, in the face of life or death that it should NOT BE.—And they swore it upon the altar of unalienable rights of man, that Civil Liberty should be established in the world—AND IT WAS SO.

There was no public demonstration of gratitude evinced by our citizens yesterday, owing to the very warm season of the year, and the danger of exposure to the burning rays of a southern sun producing sickness, but every man felt glad, devout and thankful to the Great Ruler of all things, that the Nations jubilee had again returned.

### The Whig Electors.

We have frequently been asked what the WHIG ELECTORS were doing? If they, like their Polk-foco opponents, were canvassing the State. We are really unable to say what they are doing. They certainly are not doing their duty to their country or the WHIG cause by laying idle and inactive when their opponents are in the field, but we hope soon to see them buckle on their armor and come forth to the battle. Messrs. Bradford and Davis have been addressing the people in North Mississippi; but Messrs. Guion, Stewart, Gray and Starke have not yet made their appearance upon the Whig battlements, but we felt satisfied that they will shortly take the stump and do their duty in the glorious cause.

The locofoco Electors are out addressing the people on all occasions, and it behooves the Whig Electors, to follow them and expose their designing misrepresentations.—They should bear in mind that they have a great work to perform, and should be at it. Arouse then, Whig Electors, from your slumbers, and perform the duty intrusted to you, and let every portion of the State hear your thundering voice and towering eloquence, and our victory is certain.

The Polk party feel the certainty of their defeat, and like cowardly school-boys they whistle to keep their courage up, and the hired organs of the party are constantly endeavoring to gull the people, and make an impression abroad, that the Polk Ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The great and deserved popularity of the individuals who compose the WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET is so apparent, and the weakness of the individuals who are on the Polk Ticket, is exhibited so palpable every day, that many of the polks give up the day as lost, and admit that nothing can save them from a bitter and overwhelming defeat. Indeed it would be astonishing were it otherwise. The claims and pretensions of the men who form the Polk Electoral Ticket, have nothing to sustain them; they are based upon nothing like principle. Whilst the individuals placed on the CLAY TICKET, possess, in addition to their own personal popularity, the great advantage of being identified with sound and incorruptible republican principles, and of uniting in their support, all who value the Constitution of our great Republic as the only safe-guard to our liberties.

The Yazoo River is now higher at this place than it was at any time last year, and is still rising.

### Those Cigars.

What lucky fellows are printers sometimes, and particularly when they receive, as we have, a box of fine Cigars as a token of the high estimation in which "our" labors in the Whig cause are held" by those of our friends in other States. Gentle reader, only think of it! two hundred and fifty pure Regalias sent to us from New Orleans, by our esteemed friend, Dr. C. C. Eddy, as a token of respect for our labors in the great Whig cause. Thank you Doctor, our hat is off, and we will certainly take great pleasure in adhering to your prescription; and we assure you that our fire against the enemy shall be kept up so long as the—cigars last.

### Graham's Magazine.

The July number, the first of a new volume, has been received, and it certainly far outstrips any previous numbers, in point of beauty and excellence. In this number we find the second number of "the Battle Grounds of America", which is a view of the "Battle of Germantown", and a more perfect and beautiful engraving we have never before seen. A most splendid and elegant view of "Cave-in-Rock" on the Ohio river, and a plate of Fashions are also contained in this number. In noticing this number of "GRAHAM", we deem it unnecessary to say any thing in commendation of the literary department of this MAGAZINE, as the well known reputation of its contributors is sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

Should any of our friends wish to subscribe for this excellent Magazine, we will take great pleasure in forwarding their names to the publisher. A specimen number can be seen at this office.

### Acquitted.

Mr. DANIEL W. ADAMS, who was tried at Raymond on last week for the murder of Dr. James Hagan, has been honorably acquitted. We understand that when the jury brought in their verdict of "not guilty", the Court House rung with repeated cheers given by the multitude who had gone there to hear the result.

### Sentence and Imprisonment of O'Connell and Others.

We are indebted to our friend, Capt. P. C. Wallis, of the Volant, for the New Orleans Herald—Extra, of last Friday, which contains the news brought by the Steam Ship Acadia, the only news of any importance is the sentence and imprisonment of O'Connell and others, which is as follows:

### SENTENCE ON TRAVERSERS.

Daniel O'Connell. To be imprisoned for twelve calendar months; to pay a fine of 2,000l, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—himself in 5,000l and two securities of 2500l each.

John O'Connell, John Gray, T. Steel, R. Bartlett, J. G. Duffy, and T. M. Ray. To be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of 50l and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—themselves respectively in 1,000l, and two securities of 500l each.

O'Connell has declared his intention to appeal from this sentence to the House of Lords.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, on the 3rd of June, the day before the Acadia sailed, was represented to be in a depressed condition, and a decline of 4d per lb. had taken place.

### Appropriations, Civil, Diplomatic and Military.

The bill which passed Congress and became a law, making appropriations for certain fortifications for the coming year ending 30th June, 1845, provides as follows:

Fortifications. Appropriations.

Detroit, \$35,000

Fort Ontario, 10,000

Governor's Island, (Boston,) 40,427

Fort Warren, (Boston,) 15,000

Rebuilding Ft. Trumbull, (N. London) 20,000

Castle Williams, N. Y. 8,000

Fort Hamilton, 8,000

Delaware, (conditionally,) 20,000

Washington, Potomac, 15,000

Calhoun, 5,000

Caswell, N. C. 6,500

Dike, &c. at Charleston, 20,000

Fort Johnson, S. C. 1,500

McRae, Pensacola, 5,000

Morgan, Mobile, 12,000

Jackson, La. 5,000

Smith, Public Building, Ark. 30,000

Townsend, Public Building, 6,000

Buffalo, 20,000

Outlet Lake Champlain, 40,000

Fort Independence, Boston, 8,000

Adams, Newport, 8,000

Schuyler, Throg's point, L. I.'s 30,000

Wood, Edw's Island, 13,000

Midlin, 4,900

in Annapolis, Har. 5,000

Monroe, Va. 15,000

Macon, N. C. 5,000

Moultrie, S. C. 10,000

Sumpter, S. C. 43,000

Pulaski, Savannah, 13,000

Barrancas, Pensacola, 12,000

Pike, La. 11,000

Livingston, La. 40,000

Gibson, 15,000

Contingent, &c. 25,172

Total, \$550,999

A small portion of the above is for balances of former appropriations.

### The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

discussed upon which probably closed on Thursday in the House of Representatives had assumed on Wednesday the following shape:

An outfit was voted for Mr. Wise, of \$9,000.

The appropriation for the outfit of a new Minister to Russia was struck out by the committee. Mr. Prentiss's outfit was granted, and he has outfit and outfit, and all, to appear two pairs of rejection by the Senate.

The following are among the appropriations of the bill as agreed to by the Committee of the Whole:

Mileage of Members, \$351,600

Pay of officers of Congress, 29,000

Contingent expenses of Senate, 40,000

Contingent expenses of House, 75,000

Library, 11,000

State Department, 45,000

Treasury Department, 350,000

War Department, 125,000

Navy Department, 65,000

Post Office Department, 163,000

Surveyors and Clerks, 58,000

Mint and branches, 117,000

Territories, 65,000

Judiciary, 5,500

Miscellaneous, 30,000

Coast Survey, 80,000

Boston Custom House, 50,000

Light Houses, 97,000

Survey of Public Lands, 125,000

Foreign Ministers, 75,000

Secretaries of Legation, 15,000

Minister and Dragon to Turkey, 85,000

Contingent expenses of Foreign intercourse, 30,000

Cranial at London, 2,000

Outfit of Ministers to Brazil and London, and of Charles P. Portugal and B. enes Ayres, (prop. sed but not yet adopted) 37,000

Protection to American Seamen, 30,000

Total, \$949,000

These will have been increased somewhat, though not materially.—Cincinnati Gaz.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Yazoo City, Miss., on the 1st day of July, 1844; which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Affleck, A. Y. 2

Akew, J. F. 2

Alford, John 2

Alford, Green 2

B. Byn, J. C. 2

Boylan, Samuel M. 2

Bull, Henry 2

Burns, Dr. J. 2

Bullington, Dr. J. T. 2

Banks, Winston 2

Boney, Dr. C. D. 2

C. Chew, Dr. Gustus 2

Collins, Samuel P. 2

Check, James O. 2

Clash, Albert H. 2

Copeland, William H. 2

Christian, James 2

Chapman, George 2

D. Dwyer, P. 2

Dwyer, James 2

E. Evans, Mrs. Jane 2

F. Flanagan, John 2

Fly, Solomon 2

Fugate, W. H. 2

G. Grimmer, Frank 2

Gaines, M. 2

Gentry, J. R. 2

Graves, W. 2

H. Holcomb, Mrs. C. C. 2

Hubbard, Allen P. 2

Henderson, C. N. 2

Hassel, Mrs. R. S. 2

J. Jones, A. S. 2

Jelly, Calvin 2

Johnson, S. A. 2

K. Kos, Augustus 2

L. Little, W. 2

M. Morris, D. S. 2

Mathews, Thomas 2